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By PHIL WHITE.

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## POLITICAL HORSE RACE.

As the following long, allegorical article, on the subject of the Presidential Election, has been the theme upon which the lovers of coarse humor have delighted to dwell,—as its notoriety has spread far and near, and its reputed wit gained a kind of flying, hear-say eclat, that neither the sense nor talent evinced in the piece warranted,—and as we have been importuned for two or three weeks past, not only by those whose mawkish zeal prompts them to say "amen" to all the salacious flattery with which the radical patron is besmeared over by those apostrophs who, spiritual like, cringe around his footstool; but by many of those good-natured, inoffensive creatures, who mean no harm, and do no good, and whose whole enjoyment is derived from what they term "good fun"—we have concluded to publish it. The reader will take it for just what it is worth. The writer of the piece is said to be Thomas H. Fletcher, of Nashville, Tennessee, a solicitor of one of the judicial districts of that State. He is a native of Virginia,—and so is Mr. Crawford; this may account for his bringing the Crawford out ahead, and for his abusing and slandering the other candidates.—Ed. Carolinian.

FROM THE NASHVILLE GAZETTE.

As racing has become a fashionable amusement of the day—whether it be the racing of grooms or politicians, I have here undertaken to amuse the lovers of sport with the details of a splendid political sweepstakes, which I recently witnessed.

It has been announced by the stewards of the turf that, agreeably to the provisions of the constitution of the jockey club, on a certain day a jockey club race would be run over the United States track, free for the entrance of any horse or gelding, mares being excepted; said horse or gelding being a native of these United States, and aged thirty-five years or over. The distance—once round the turf—the course embracing the whole twenty-four United States of America. The weight to be carried by the horses, nothing more than the obloquy which the respective riders of each could throw upon the nags of the others. The entrance gratis. The purse, the reward of speed and bottom, furnished by the jockey club, was a liberty cap, which invested the successful candidate with the presidency of these United States for the term of four years, from and after the 4th day of March, 1825.

The magnificence of the prize, produced great interest and excitement; and it was supposed the turf would be crowded with the distinguished racers of the continent. Indeed, for a long time previous to the day of trial, the public prints were incessant in their announcements of celebrated coursers, who would be competitors in this contest. But when the day of entrance came, and the books were closed, the following five candidates were alone placed on the list; to wit: the ADAMS, the JACKSON, the CLAY, the CALHOUN and the CRAWFORD. (N. B. It is said the Dewitt Clinton of New York—a steed of no small celebrity, would have also entered, had not some of the jockies of that state, last year, wilfully lamed him!)

But to enable the reader to enter fully into the interest which this contest excited, I will add a brief sketch of the pedigree and performances of the five nags which were entered.

The ADAMS is a horse of illustrious ancestry. He was begotten by the celebrated John Adams, who ran with much distinguished applause during the revolutionary war; and although his performances in the latter part of his life detracted much from that high and deserved reputation which his ear-

ly success had acquired for him—having been in old age, beaten and distanced by the pride of Virginia—that matchless courser the Jefferson still he was unquestionably a horse of no mean prowess. The friend of the old Adams however attributed the defeat which he received at the hands of the Jefferson, to bad keeping; and threw the blame on one of his grooms, named Hamilton; but wholly without authority, for the Jefferson was evidently his superior. But jockies, you know, are fruitful in excuses when ill-fortune attends their nags. The high blood of the Adams seems to have been more sanguinely relied on than either his figure or his previous performances; for he is an obese, stout buttocked animal, and his excellence in racing partakes not of downright turf running, such as we now speak of, but rather of the light airy ambling of the Pegasus breed. It is with difficulty he can be kept in the track, so much is he addicted to bolting. He displayed his propensity in this way in the year 1807. When running against some horses called the Republican over the course called the Senate, he suddenly reared, plunged and kicked up—threw off his rider, one OTIS, whom he repeatedly stamped, and forthwith dashed into a rich green clover field that bordered the margin of the course, where he has ever since remained, grazing on the fat of the land. His sire was also venemently addicted to this practice of bolting. The ADAMS has been frequently sent to Europe by the American jockies; but it said the expenses, attending the outfits, &c. always amounted to more than his winnings. He was raised in Massachusetts; or rather he was born there, for he was trained in Europe, having gone to that country when but eleven years old, and remained there many years under the guidance of some royal grooms.

The JACKSON is a tall, slim horse; but "of mighty bone and bold emprise." He is moreover exceedingly spirited and high mettled. In his own state (Tennessee,) he has run with wonderful success; never having lost a race there or elsewhere—but it is the splendid victory which he obtained over the noted British horse, the PACKENHAM on the ORLEANS TURF on the 8th January, 1815, which has given him such distinguished reputation.—The PACKENHAM was a full blooded courser—akin to the invincible Wellington, who beat the far famed NAPOLEON on the field of Waterloo. The PACKENHAM was expressly picked by the British king, from amongst his whole stud, and sent to the Orleans turf expressly to encounter an American horse; yet the JACKSON distanced him the first round. It is universally admitted, even by the knowing ones of England, that the JACKSON ran that race in exceeding quick time! The JACKSON has also beaten the Greek; the Seminole and the Florida, horses of some note.

As to the CALHOUN, he is a mere colt—scarcely bridle wise. His former performance had given him no reputation—and the knowing ones were astonished at the rashness of his keepers in placing him in competition with such tried speed and bottom.

He is, 'tis true, a sprightly, lively looking colt, but he has not one of the marks or points of first rate. His backers frequently indicated a disposition to withdraw him, and venture their funds on the ADAMS; but in their councils "madness ruled the hour," and he appeared upon the course a candidate for dominion.

The CLAY is an airy, supple-jointed fellow, of bright and cheerful countenance. He comes from the backwoods of Kentucky, where he has run with such success, at county gatherings, that in that state he has no competitor. In 1814 he ran at Ghent, where some American horses, and among others the Adams, were matched against the steeds of old England, and success crowded the heels of the Americans. It is thought by some that the Adams did not on that occasion maintain the interests of the whole American sportsmen; but that he ran only for the Cape Cod jockies. The western sportsmen had liked to have lost their all by him, and would, but for the Clay.

The CRAWFORD is a tall, majestic figure, with wonderful bone; muscle and sinew. His tread firm, and indicative of great strength and activity. He sprung from the old Virginia stock of racers; one of the best strains in these United States. (Vide the American racing calendar, titles, Washington, Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe.) When young he was taken to Georgia, and there occasionally ran a few cider races successfully, when his owners emboldened at his success, ventured to enter him in the state jockey club, where he defeated the favorite horse of Georgia, although often opposed by that dare devil, the John Clark, a nag of some distinction in that quarter, who has lately, however, become spavined, splinted and stringhalted.—It is singular that the supporters of all the other nags vied in their abuse of this horse and his performances.

Such are the characters of the horses which paraded on the day of trial.—All of them had acquired reputation in their provincial racing, but how they would play their parts, when opposed to each other on the great theatre of the national turf, was all "doubt and darkness." Bets were various—and the vociferations of praise from the friends of the respective nags were boisterous and constant. The shrewd Yankee was ready to risk his whole crop of onions, together with the fruits of his year's toil in the cod fishery, on his favorite Adams. Hundreds of the sons of old Kentucky were around the Clay, who made the "welkin ring" with their shouts. They said "he was half horse, half alligator, and tipped with the snapping-turtle." Nay, they avowed "he was a very steam boat! a Mississippi sawyer!" They swore "he was the best horse on the turf, and that they could out run, out jump, out shoot, throw down or whip any man or set of men who dared to contradict them!"

A faint uproar of approbation was occasionally heard from the friends of the Calhoun, but it was "a dying sound."

The Georgians and Virginians were loud in their plaudits. They offered to stake piles of old Virginia sweet scented and Georgia uplands on the Crawford. The Yankees looked with a yearning eye at the hogheads and bales, and sighed most benightedly, in their hearts, against that commandment, which forbids the coveting of their neighbor's property.

The JACKSON had about him some staunch friends, though few in number. They talked of the ever glorious eighth, and swore "by the deeds he had done," that he "was the horse of horses."

The ADAMS had been long in training. He had been long under the care of two famous sporting associations, called the "Essex Junco," and "Hartford Convention," whose system of training was fashioned after the English plan.

The CLAY was trained chiefly in Kentucky, amongst the people, and rubbed down occasionally by the friends of S. American independence and the Mississippi boatmen.

Some Dutch waggons in Pennsylvania had the keeping of the Calhoun, who stuffed him with rye straw and wheat bran; a sort of food that merely tended to puff him up, without invigorating him with any real strength.

The JACKSON might be said to be without keepers; at least he had none of experienced professional skill. His backers said he was always at the service of the jockey club—that he required no keeping, and that he was always ready if the people should think fit to start him. No studied preparation had therefore been made, and he came upon the ground full and rough—relying on his native strength, unaided by the skill of the jockies.

The CRAWFORD was in famous plight. He was first managed by some Georgia jockies. He was thence taken to the old dominion, where he was again looked after by some of the old grooms of ninety-eight; the same who had trained the Jefferson, when he beat "other Adams." Mordecai Noah of New-York also "ever and anon," took him through a course of exercise.

The state of Maine was selected as the starting post. There on the appointed day the candidates met; and

from thence they were to run through out the whole twenty-four states.

The beating of the drums announced that the hour for the riders to mount had arrived. The rattling of this instrument of war electrified Old Hickory. It was to the same music he ran when he tried his speed with the PACKENHAM. He pricked up his ears; bowed his neck, champed his bit, and carried loftily. But this note of war greatly affrighted the Adams, whose spirits are always startled at wild war's deadly blast; and his friends were greatly shocked at sounds so offensive to the feelings of a peaceable and religious people.

The Editor of the National Gazette was selected as the rider of the Adams, who has acquired some distinction both in this country and in Britain, as a rider. His system of political horsemanship partakes more of the English than of the American mode: And it is moreover said, he is quite capricious in relation to his tenets, alternately the votary of 'doctrines' fashioned to the varying hour.' He mounted his candidate for dominion, and the richness and the gaudiness of his dress filled the people with amazement. He was clothed in purple; and on his head he wore a cap shaped like a crown; and attached to this crown, floated in the air two ensigns, impressed with appropriate mottoes—the one however was soon tied up; the other rattled in the wind, and displayed this inscription, 'We are all Federalists—We are all Republicans!' It was, however, whispered about that this was the same flag which the Adams carried when he ran in Massachusetts under the fictitious name of Publicola; and it was apparent that the ground of the ensign had been newly painted, that the old inscription had been brushed out, and this new one substituted in its stead.

Noah, one of the Crawford jockies, a keen lynx-eyed fellow, was seen to gaze slyly, yet intently, at this ancient banner, hinted that vestiges of the ancient writings were visible; a transcript of which being submitted to that burrower after antiquities, Dr. Mitchell, he produced the true and original reading to be thus: 'Huzza for the Alien and Sedition Laws! Standing Armies and Direct Taxes!' The rider carried in his hand a whip made of a certain timber called 'direct taxes,' admirably calculated for scourging. The Adams carried heavy weight, fastened upon him by the opposing grooms, consisting of huge masses of federalism and aristocracy. It was thought these burdens would not greatly impede his progress in passing over the dry sandy soil of the New England States; but it was believed they would cause him to stick fast in the deep, rich and loamy grounds of the west.

He was led to the starting post by a federalist of the Boston turf.

The CLAY was mounted by one of the people, a rough hardy Kentuckian, dressed in a linsy-woolsy hunting shirt fastened around him, a coarse leathers belt, with deer skin mockasins, with a blue and white cotton handkerchief tied round his head. He carried a whip, a mere twig cut from the tree persuasion. His bridle reins were made of the people's will. He too unfurled an ensign, which bore 'Western States and the Mississippi.' The only extra weight which the Clay carried, consisted of an old dirty pack of cards, heretofore much used, but apparently long since thrown by, which the Adams jockies thrust into the girdle of his rider.

A 'Western Giltan' conducted the Clay to the polls, who merrily chanted, as he led him up,

My bonny brave horse is come out of the West,  
And in all the great valley the steed is the best.

A square built mynheer of Pennsylvania, led the Calhoun to the charge, who pitched upon his back a mere catch, (the editor of the Franklin Gazette) as his rider. The little groom was almost weighed down by applauses, sashes, lace buttons, embroidery and plumes. He wore a fierce chaprau, to which was affixed a golden plate with this inscription—'The Army Candidate.' 'Twas cruel to oppress this yearling with additional weight; but an unfeeling Crawford jockey thrust into the knapsack of the rider, a huge

Rip Rap Rock; which almost froze the frisky rider.

The Gallant War Horse Jackson, was led to the polls; The Editor of the Columbian Observer officiated as his principal attendant, though his assistance had been previously given to Clay. He was rode by the Editor of the Nashville Gazette, who, owing to the spirit of his steed, was mounted without whip or spur. He wore an old Continental three cornered bucked hat, with ensign pendant, in which were inscribed, 'Camden, Tahsepsin, New Orleans.' The Clay folks ungenerously endeavored to fasten to his group a heavy southern mineral, called arsenic, not which, however, the noble animal shook off entirely, before he started.

Next, 'in gallant trim,' was mounted at the polls the lofty Crawford. His undaunted air, perfect figure, and agile tread, called forth the plaudits of the great assemblage. The Editor of the National Advocate, the famous New York keeper, the same who last year lamed and pricked the Clinton, led the Crawford to the polls. The editor of the Enquirer, a lad bred in the best Virginia stables, was seated on his back. In his dress were blended the fashions of the white men and of the Indian. On his head he wore a cap, Capitals, 'STATE RIGHTS—ECONOMY—REPUBLICANISM OF NINETEEN EIGHT'—and in the back ground a painting, a representation of an encounter, in which the bow of Cupid overcomes the scolding staff of the Savage, designed as an emblem of the new mode of insulating civilization by means of the pleasant practice of intermarriage.

He carried wither no baggage, nor gold. His enemies thrust under his saddle large bundles of misnamed Treasury Reports, Supplemental Documents, &c. but his rider with the slight of a fencer, freed himself from these incumbrances. They attempted to fasten out a spect of Federalism, which they said had attached itself to him; but he was bedazzled by the resplendent display of Republicanism which surrounded his whole body.

The competitors were at length marshalled at the post. The Judges gave the word—Go! A hurra! was shouted by the multitude, and off started the gallants—in Empire the first.

They started in the state of Maine, through which came there were two triets; viz: the Missouri Tract and the Maine Tract. The Crawford promptly selected the Missouri route, which he steadily pursued, and at the outset ran far ahead of the Adams, who had lost much time in temporizing, in first trying the advantages of one track, and then of the other, to catch the most popular breeze. At length getting into the sweat, he sprang all his canvas, and then ensued a vigorous contest between the Crawford and the Adams, which, however, resulted in the supremacy of the latter. Throughout New-Hampshire the Adams continued to lead the van. The same success continued to attend him as he onwards passed over Vermont; but as they dashed along the Green Mountains, the old Warriors of the Revolution shouted zealously for Old Hickory, who made a run at the Adams under this cheering, but ineffectually. Massachusetts was next entered; the Adams far ahead. Here the rider of the Adams unfurled his heretofore concealed ensign, which displayed 'The Hartford Convention' and amongst those people who have long cried 'England is the Mother of our Religion,' the effect which this talismanic words produced, was prodigious. Fervent Huzzas resounded with cheers. Throughout the state they led the way.

Once, however, he was checked in his career, on the point of Lexington, by the dense throng of fields. They crowded upon his heels, and gowned of his rider, who, however, which he had just started.

The state of New-York was next entered, and the Adams, who had been long in the lead, was again checked by the dense throng of fields. They crowded upon his heels, and gowned of his rider, who, however, which he had just started.

No chance was left for the Crawford, who was again checked by the dense throng of fields. They crowded upon his heels, and gowned of his rider, who, however, which he had just started.



cut, the Adams evidently sagged, not withstanding the most vehement application of the whip, whilst the other seemed to acquire new vigor.

At *Stratford*, the whole field passed the Adams, who was at that period terribly frightened at the carousals of the people of that village, who were just then celebrating the anniversary of their victory over *Commodore Hardy*. The gentleman of Philadelphia, who rode the Adams, was much vexed at this accident, and declared it "unbecoming a religious and moral people to rejoice at their victories over their enemies."

This accident brought the competitors together, and in a pretty well started line, they all entered the State of New-York. In this State there was no sham riding. It was deemed by all an important stage in the contest.—The struggle was vehement on the part of each. The Crawford led the way, pressed, however, frequently, up to the girth, by Adams. In this state the rider of the Adams, douses his "Hartford Convention" flag; but not so completely as to obscure entirely a glimmering of the ancient inspiration. The times had changed; New-York "was herself again." The rider of the Adams tried each art to urge the dull delay of his beast. A volatile genius, he had "been every thing by starts, and nothing long."

He rode sometimes in federal style, sometimes in English style, and sometimes in the republican way, though awkwardly enough 'tis true, but to no advantageous end. The Crawford led the way, and this excited no astonishment in those who were apprized that Noah had taught Ritchie how to avail himself of all the near cuts in that mighty state. The course of the Adams in that state, was too devious for one who had but little time to spare. Poor Calhoun was greatly distressed. The Clay made a vigorous, but unsuccessful effort. The Jackson was doing well, but when he leaped across the great canal, his rider shouted "Huzza for De Wit Clinton!" which so vexed the Tammanies that they threw every sort of rubbish and obstruction in his path. New-Jersey also became the arena of a vigorous contest, and it is difficult to say which acquired the victory. But it is believed the Adams maintained a general superiority in that state; though as they bounded across the fields at Princeton and Trenton, the Jackson gained the foot, and was the first to enter the frontier of Pennsylvania. In this state the success of each was various and alternate. Much dexterous variety was displayed at the stage, and a variety of dexterous feats were performed by the riders; chiefly by those of the Adams, the Calhoun and the Jackson; accompanied with a Billingsgate altercation but little creditable to the parties. But so soon as they entered the confines of Maryland, the Crawford whips far ahead, and dashed throughout the state an acknowledged victor. Near to Baltimore another accident befel the Adams. He bolted in the sight of the star-spangled banner, which floated "like a stream long and gay," triumphantly, on the ramparts of Fort M'Henry. In Virginia, although held hard in hand, the Crawford ran far ahead. His antagonist could scarcely keep within sight of him. He seemed to be wafted on the wings of the wind,

and as he flew, left all the world behind."

At Richmond, the Adams again flew the track, such was his horror at the prospect before us. Pursuing his unchecked career, the Crawford rushed triumphant across the State of North-Carolina. On entering the Border of South-Carolina, the progress of Crawford was marked with less velocity; for he was speedily overhauled by the Calhoun. But he did not tamely yield to the latter, for a warm dispute ensued, which attracted the curiosity of one Mr. Senator Smith, to such a degree that in attempting to cross the path of Calhoun, he was shockingly trampled upon. Since the occurrence, he has spoken two or three times to the people, but it is believed such is the nature of his bruises, that he will never fully recover from the effects. The Calhoun prevailed in South-Carolina, but just as he had placed himself in a jumping position, to leap across the Savannah River, into the State of Georgia, one Cumming, a noted proser in that quarter, who had taken a myopic position on the Georgia bank, saw a huge blunder-buss, charged with the missile with Colfax water, directed at his face,

which being neither covered with silk or satin, was soon sent to the touch of this sensitive horse, the assailant, and the consequence was, that the Calhoun twisted, wrenched and fell—to run no more.

Over the state of Georgia, the Crawford bounded with the swiftness of an Antelope; and as he passed through Augusta, a zealot fired at him a squib, charged with federalism, but if the contents even scratched him, the wound was instantly healed by one Dr. Abbott, a noted Farrier. To reach the state of Tennessee, the Indian territory had to be crossed; and the white men who had settled there purely, however, to teach the aborigines the art of cultivation, by means of the process of matrimony, greeted him with the yells of victory. The parties militant next struck the soil of Tennessee, and then it was that the Jackson flew

like an arrow,  
Shot by an archer strong."

He rushed with the impetuosity of a mountain torrent; the Clay next, and then the Adams; the Crawford falling far in the rear, overcome with the efforts he had made in the southern states. But the Jackson's triumph was but short-lived. He yielded the van, as the last shouts of the Tennessee volunteers died in his ears, as they entered the borders of Kentucky. The Clay, who had heretofore leisurely trailed in the rear, gave a spurt or two which he made in New York and Pennsylvania, seemed as fresh as when he started, such was the ease with which he passed every thing in Kentucky. He penetrated Ohio, still distancing his rivals. The rider of the Adams saw that the day was against him, and that, as speed and bottom had failed him, he must resort to skill. He threw out his "Universal Yankee Nation" banner, and adroitly displayed it to the people as he rushed along; but to no purpose; the charm was gone. Indiana was another theatre of the triumph of the Clay; but when the state of Illinois appeared to their view, the Crawford, somewhat refreshed, essayed to pass him, and made a splendid run, notwithstanding an ill-natured Cook threw at him a mangled carcass cooked with his own hands, as a terrible raw head and bloody bones, to affright him. In Missouri, the contest was interesting for a while; the Crawford nearing the Clay up to the shoulders.

In this state was seen the last of the Adams. A cruel master was in the very act of scourging his naked manacled slave, on the margin of the tract, just at the moment when the Adams passed along. A scene so shocking to the feelings of this sensitive horse, so frightful to his vision, overcome him, and he snorted, reared and bounded across a certain degree of north latitude, beyond which the cries of the bondman are never to be heard; and sought an exclusion from deeds so revolting to his nature, carrying with him his rider, the Mazeppa of modern times. Adown the state of Louisiana the Clay led the way; but when the plains of Orleans burst upon the sight of the Jackson, the recollection of times gone by impelled him to an exercise of his mightiest efforts. He was just in the act of passing the Clay, and when he thought "his fortunes were ripening fast," he suddenly found his career checked by barriers, formed of a timber called the 'habeas corpus suspended,' extending athwart his path, and reared by a cloud of little noisy chattering Frenchmen. Amazement possessed him. "You too Brutus!" exclaimed his rider. The noble animal stopped—his energies relaxed—the rider dropped his rein, and uttered INGRATITUDE! It was a shameful act. The people of Louisiana had ventured their lands and houses—their domicils, their wives and their daughters, to this same Jackson, when he contended against the Packenham. He preserved them, restored them, he triumphed, and they were enriched. "So goes the world." The Jackson was withdrawn from the contest. The Clay and the Crawford bounded across the father of waters, and contended for supremacy in the state of Mississippi, and there the Crawford renewed his way. The little state of Alabama was the last point of the compass which was boxed; and in gallant and triumphant style the Crawford passed the winning post; and thus terminated the race for dominion.

The judge awarded the prize to Crawford, and in all due form he was installed President of the United States.

Scram! some will say, that a horse should never be an intelligent being. History, however, shows that it is not so. There are a great many instances of horses too have had some share in governing, if the characters are faithful. That furious wadman, Caligula, made his horse, Incitatus, the member of a college; and it is added that he was the most worthy member of that institution. He also created him high priest, and it is not shown that he was less devout than his fellows. Incitatus, through his master's favor, also rose to the rank of consul, and we see nothing in history of that tyranny and rapacity which marked the administration of other Roman governors.

O'KELLY.

#### FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

"Tidings of war, and of adventures new."

#### LATEST FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, SEPT. 1.

The ship Florida, Matlack, Orbit, (Packet) Tinkham, and Corinthian, (Packet) Davis, all from Liverpool, arrived at this port on Saturday. The two former sailed on the 18th and the latter on the 25th ult. up to which date we are furnished with our regular files.

The Emerald, at Boston, brings to the same date, and the Susan at that port, sailed from London on the same day.

The British government has refused to acknowledge the Regency of Madrid. Mr. Caning, in his answer to the Duke of Angouleme's letter on this subject, says, "The King having a minister resident near his Catholic Majesty, cannot receive a communication of this description, and I therefore return your letter, which I do not consider it my duty even to lay before his Majesty."

The British Parliament was prorogued on the 19th, to the 30th July. In the King's Speech on this occasion, he regrets that his efforts to preserve the peace of Europe have been unsuccessful, and states that he continues to receive from all foreign powers assurances of their amicable disposition towards England.

The London Sun of July 31 says, "the next accounts from Cadiz are expected to announce the liberation of the King."

Morillo had delivered up Lugo to the French. The French entered Villa Franca without meeting with any enemy, and say they have also taken Cordeva.

It is said in French papers that two regiments under Zayas had gone over to the French.

It was reported Gen. Sarsfield had also gone over to the French.

The French had commenced the bombardment of Corunna, which was defended by Sir Robert Wilson, who is said to have 6000 men to oppose 4500. The accounts from this place are to the 15th July. It was provisioned for 6 months, and it was thought the French could not blockade it by sea. It was reported at Lisbon on the 24th, that an important battle had been fought near Corunna, in which the French were defeated.

A Col. Watson and Major Brisco, (of Sir Robert's Staff) were at Lisbon July 31st, on their way to Corunna from Cadiz, where they had arranged a treaty between the Cortes and Sir R. They stated that the affairs of Spain were rather looking up, and that the French troops near Cadiz would soon have to retire unless they receive considerable reinforcements.

At Lisbon, July 25th, it was said, there was considerable disunion in the Portuguese Cabinet, and that several distinguished individuals had been arrested.

A loyal Portuguese Magistrate has stated that those who cry "El Rei Absoluto," do not wish for a King with arbitrary and despotic power, but only for a King with power to make laws and execute them.

A French despatch from the camp before Saint Sebastian says, that negotiations have been entered upon, but were broken off. "The garrison would have given up the fortress, but wishes to march out with honors of war. The commander of the blockade replied, that he would take possession of the fortress, and that the garrison should be prisoners."

Gen. Villacampa, in a report to the Minister of War, complains of the desertion of his troops, and censures the Cortes.

"The evil," says he, "increases, and hope diminishes; and as every honorable man invested with authority ought to express his sentiments with frankness, so I deem it to be my duty never to cease impressing on the Government the necessity of convincing the Cortes, that events show every day, more and more, that the conduct they pursue is in direct opposition to the manifest opinions of the country."

He goes further, and declares that, "A large portion of the people are convinced that it is the cause of a faction which we defend, rather than the cause of the liberal principles which the Constitution is founded on; much the more, as it is now openly observed, that those who were most tenacious in their refusal in coming to terms, and who, having been prevented from forming a conspiracy,

hatched the tempest which is sinking the vessel of State, have been the first to place themselves individually in security against it."

Mina, Ballasteros, Quiroga, and Wilson, still continue to brave the French.

Paris dates are to July 20. It is stated that the French army besieging Cadiz retreated from St. Mary's to Xeres, in consequence of several reverses which Gen. Bourmont had experienced in the vicinity of Seville.

The inhabitants of Thessaly have revolted against the Turks.

MADRID, JULY 12.

We have just learned officially that General Morillo, at the head of 3000 men, has joined the French division commanded by General Bourck.

PARIS, JULY 18.

An express from Rome brings information that his Holiness the Pope, had broken his thigh by a fall, on the evening of the 6th, and that his life was in great danger.

*Latest from Corunna.*—The brig Margaret, arrived here (at Liverpool) on Thursday last, from Corunna after a passage of only seven days, bringing intelligence from thence down to the 15th inst. two days later than previously received. Capt. Williamson reports, that the French had invested Corunna with 4,500 men, and had commenced bombarding it. The force of the Spaniards was estimated at about 6000 men, militia included. Sir Robert Wilson, who, it is stated, had the command, had fortified the city, and had expressed his determination to defend it so long as there was a house standing. The city had a supply of provisions for six months, and it was thought that the French could not blockade it by sea.

FROM SMYRNA.

BALTIMORE, AUGUST 28.

Capt. Dickson, of the Midas, arrived yesterday from Smyrna, informs that he sailed thence 16th June, experienced a succession of calm and light winds coming down the Mediterranean, as also in the Atlantic. Every part of the Mediterranean is full of small cruisers, generally boats, pirating.

About 1st June the Turks landed an army of 5000 men at Espamatore, in Negropont; they were immediately all cut up and taken prisoners by the Greeks; the information was brought to Smyrna by a vessel direct from the place. The Algerine, Tunisian, Egyptian and Turkish fleets, consisting of from a hundred and fifty to a hundred and sixty sail, large and small, had come out of the Dardanelles—they have no ships of the line with them this summer, fearing the fire ships, of which the Greeks had fifteen. On the seventeenth June saw and counted a Grecian fleet between the Island of Mitilene and Ispira, steering east for the gulph of Smyrna; there were 135 sail (but one ship in the fleet) 45 to 50 brigs, the others of different rigs. Was informed at Milo, that the Turkish fleet had been seen off that Island about 8th June, standing towards Candia. It was said the Capt. Pacha had received full power from the Signor to make a peace or destroy the Greeks this summer. It was said at Smyrna, that he would not return to Constantinople without something decisive, but make his winter quarters there.

The Greeks on the other hand appear firm and undismayed by so imposing a force as the Turks have brought against them, unanimously breathing the patriotic ardour of their ancestors, they feel roused in the holy cause; and, as Napoleon was wont to say of his troops, in every conflict and danger they see a new glory.

Patriot.

*Greece.*—Letters from Salonichi of the 10th May also state that the Grecian army, for the defence of the Morea, amounts to 60,000 men, and that the best understanding now prevails amongst the different chieftains, whose disagreements last campaign rendered the efforts of this most interesting people less glorious and decisive than their devotion to the cause of human nature deserved. The Turkish army advancing against the Christians is formidable in numbers, and animated with the most vindictive feelings; but union amongst the oppressed will repel the exertions of the barbarians, and for ages secure that garden of the world to the great cause of civilization and freedom.

—

BOLOGNA, JUNE 10.

In the town of Capodacqua, towards Arquat, a city in the March of Ancona, there has fallen for some days together such a quantity of snow that it was 32 palms deep, and buried 48 persons, of whom 12 perished. A lady remained alone 56 hours without food, and a hen 14 days. Twenty six houses were crushed and 116 vineyards and fields laid waste.

[Genoa Gazette.]

Hamburgh papers to the 15th July have reached us this morning. The following are extracts:—

TANGIER, APRIL 25.

"At the beginning of this year a new rebellion had nearly broken out at Fez, which was prevented only by the present Emperor, Muley Abderraman Ben Hichane. One of the ringleaders was strangled and his body nailed to the city wall;

seven others were beheaded, their bodies cut in pieces and thrown upon a dunghill.

"Six thousand Negroes, who were sold in the city of Morocco, a trade of 10 millions of piasters belonging to late Emperor, have taken possession of the money, and refuse to give it up to the present Emperor, who has not yet employed force but has entered into a negotiation with the Negroes."

"An English Physician, Dr. Chatham, the Governor of Chatham, gone to Fez to perform an operation on the left eye of the Emperor, which is affected by cataract, is accompanied by M. Belsoni, who is to visit Tangier."

From the Petersburg Republican, of Sept. 5. By Wednesday's Eastern mail, we received the subjoined intelligence from our Norfolk correspondents:

NOVEMBER, SEPT. 2.

By the Constitution, arrived to-day, 45 days from Liverpool, I have shipping lists, prices, &c. to the 17th July.

A Liverpool price current of the 15th quotes a further advance of from 2d to 1d per pound higher for Cotton, than in previous advices—and observes that the operations for the previous week, have been extensive, far beyond all precedent, having amounted to 58,731 bags, 20,000 of which were taken by the dealers, and the remainder by the speculators.

#### THE PRESIDENCY.

FROM THE HALEIGH STAFF.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of the first respectability, in Washington City, to his friend in this place, dated August 26:

"Very favorable accounts are coming in from all quarters, in relation to the presidency. New-York is one of the hinges on which the question turns; and the news from thence is highly flattering. A large majority of the 'New-York General Committee of Correspondence' are decidedly friendly to Mr. Calhoun's election. His friend, Mr. Todd, was lately elected Grand Sachem of the Tammany Society, three to one over Mr. Davis, the friend of Mr. Crawford. These facts augur a great deal, as those two bodies have a very great influence upon the politics of the state generally."

"I stated, in my last, that the Secretary of the Navy elect is a decided and warm friend of Mr. Calhoun. It is now ascertained that Judge Thompson, the late Secretary, is equally so; and he is known to be a gentleman deservedly influential in his own state (New-York.) His opinion was not known until lately. Should New-York and Pennsylvania decline supporting Mr. Adams, (of which there is now much probability,) I should consider Mr. Calhoun's election as certain; because, in that event, Mr. Adams's friends would immediately drop him, and join such of their friends in the south and west as are favorable to Mr. Calhoun's election; which would secure it."

FROM THE DOWNTOWN DEMOCRAT.

PENNSYLVANIA.

In this State there will be great diversity of opinion towards the most prominent candidates for the Presidential chair, who are Messrs. Adams, Calhoun, and Jackson. We would not be surprised if General Jackson would receive the votes of the Pennsylvania electors, but as regards the chance of success, we believe that public opinion is fast settling down in favor of that great and distinguished statesman, JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, and next to him JOHN C. CALHOUN; who has some of the most influential and zealous advocates engaged "heart and hand" in his favor. As respects Mr. Crawford we consider him out of the question."

From the New York Spectator.

We have always been sorry that the miserable radical policy of cutting down the army, comparatively, to a corporal's guard, should so nearly have succeeded in Congress, when the army was reduced, as to strip the war department of the means of affording our western frontier that ample protection which is so desirable. It is even questionable whether, if the Indians should pour down from the Rocky mountains in the numbers which they possess, our forces upon the Yellow Stone are sufficient to withstand them. After the war, the quick, penetrating eye of Mr. Calhoun, saw, at a glance, the advantages to be derived from securing to the nation the safe and free occupation, and consequently the fur trade, of the immense region of territory between the Mississippi and Rocky Mountains, and the British boundaries on the north, and the Spanish on the south; and Mr. Monroe, ever anxious to render his country service, made the military occupation of that country a leading feature of the policy of his administration. But, when in "the full tide of successful experiment," that miserable system of economy which would sacrifice fifty millions of property, to save five millions in army expenses, was interposed in a great measure, to paralyze his patriotic efforts. Much, however has been accomplished by means of the establishments up the Missouri. Indeed we have cause to wonder that so much has been accomplished by Mr. Monroe and Mr. Calhoun, with the slender means that have been left at their disposal.



September 16, 1823.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The communication on the subject of Convention, from Randolph county, shall find a place in our paper next week.

"An Officer" entirely misconceives both the letter and spirit of the law, relative to appointments in the militia. In the first place, there is no power vested by the letter of the law, that gives greater weight to a recommendation from the source he mentions, than from a private individual; and in the second place, the almost invariable usage with the different regiments throughout the State, has been more liberal, and more in unison with the strictest ideas of justice, than the spirit of the law could be strained to imply. For these reasons, we think it inexpedient to give the communication of "an officer" a place in the columns of the Western Carolinian.

"Here is another case in which the friends of Mr. Crawford have reason to rejoice."

Ejaculates the Editor of the Milton Gazette, (or some friend for him,) at the conclusion of a paragraph in that paper, stating that Dr. Robt. B. Vance had been elected a member of the Eighteenth Congress from the Morgan district, in this State, by the casting votes of the Sheriffs. Well might they rejoice, indeed, if like true American patriots, they delighted to see the seats of our national council occupied by men of talents, of virtue, and of correct and enlightened principles. But knowing their headlong zeal for the advancement of their radical patron, we fear their rejoicings will assume rather a dolorous sound, as they become better acquainted with the Doctor's political creed.

We are not the political confidant of Dr. Vance; but our acquaintance with him, as a man and as a politician, is sufficient to warrant us in believing, that, so far as his agency or influence, as a member of Congress, may go, they will never be found to advance the pretensions of Mr. Crawford, nor any of the disorganizing schemes his adherents are striving to palm upon us, in lieu of the present wise and enlightened policy of our national administration.

The Editor of the Richmond Enquirer labors either under most egregious misinformation, or an inexcusable obliquity of mind;—otherwise he would not have said, without note or comment, in publishing the result of the Congressional election in the Wilkes district, that Lewis Williams was elected, by a majority of 3744 votes over Gen. Stokes,—thus leaving the world to suppose this the true measure of the popularity of the two gentlemen in that district. Gen. Stokes was not a candidate; and the people of the district knew it very well. It is true, in Surry county, the place of Mr. Williams' residence and nativity, Gen. Stokes received 137 votes; but it is equally true that, perhaps, not one of those who voted for him believed him a candidate.

Whoever informed the Editor of the Enquirer (if he were so informed) that Gen. Stokes was a rival candidate of Mr. Williams', must have been actuated from no other than drivelling, malicious motives. His object was, undoubtedly, to wound the General's feelings, and raise a suspicion abroad that he had lost the confidence of his fellow-citizens. But Gen. Stokes can never be injured by such pitiful ebullitions of envy; his character and his services have gained him a name and a standing, in the estimation of his fellow-citizens, which place him beyond the reach of hollow-mouthed demagogues, and parsimonious malignants.

The following article is taken from the Buffalo (New York) Patriot, whose Editor, in times gone by, was disposed to advocate Mr. Crawford's pretensions; who has most obsequiously responded to whatever political doctrines the National Advocate, or the other tools of Mr. Crawford in the State of New York, Messrs. Roger Skinner, M. Van Beuren, & Co. might say were orthodox. But, like most other papers in that State, which are committed on the subject, it now chimes in with the sentiments of the people, finding it hard sailing against wind and tide.

"Amongst the five candidates now before the public for the office of President of the United States, there is certainly great diversity of character and talent, and various grounds of preference; and yet such is our confidence in the moral and political integrity of each, that we should apprehend no very disastrous consequences to the republic from the election of either of them."

"Of Mr. CRAWFORD, whose claims have been pressed upon the people of this state, with more zeal than those of any other candidate, we are far from entertaining an unfavorable opinion. He is a politician of the most respectable talents; has long and deservedly stood high in the confidence of the republican party; and we have no doubt, would administer the government with ability. It has, however, become evident to us, that he cannot be the favorite of this state. The imposing manner and promising auspices under which he was brought forward, were eminently calculated to give him popularity with the republicans of New York; and yet his name, with all the influence and

credit with which it was ushered into notice, has uniformly fallen still-born upon the people; and we doubt whether there are now three counties in the state, in which he may be considered as the predominant candidate."

## FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

## CONVENTION.

Mr. White: I am happy to find that the friends of Convention are daily increasing, and that the prospects of amending the Constitution are brightening. I know of not one intelligent person in the Western section of North Carolina, opposed to this measure; and I am induced to believe that our Eastern brethren begin to feel disposed to act in unison with us. The love of justice will compel many of them to second our views. Under such pleasing prospects, we have nothing to fear from a certain writer over the signature of "Common Sense." His feeble efforts will soon sink into oblivion; and should they be occasionally remembered, they will only remind us that there has been an individual who has published certain stuff against the liberty of mankind. I should not attempt to use sober reason, to refute the arguments of this writer, as they are already over and over refuted. Any person wishing to know the fact, let him examine the columns of the Western Carolinian for the last twelve months. I therefore, to condescend now to meddle with this writer in argument, would actually be casting a slur on the understandings of men possessed of common sense.

From the vanity which the two pieces that I have have read, discover of the writer, it may be that he is one of the wise men of the age; but by some accident or other, he may have been placed in the same pickle that a certain Doctor was, mentioned by Peter Pindar:

"Lo! when we landed on the Isle of Mull,  
The megrims got into the Doctor's skull."

If such be the fact, I most cheerfully pity and forgive him; but would advise him, as a friend to North Carolina, to lay by the stump of his pen, and devote his talents to a better purpose. If he should write again, I hope that he will do something to exalt the character of North Carolina, and not to degrade it.

HUIBRAS.

From the New York Patriot.

## SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

Launched at Brookhaven, on Saturday last, amid the acclamation of hundreds of citizens who had assembled on the occasion, the first vessel built at that place for many years, called by her owner the CALHOUN.

From the Baltimore Morning Chronicle.

## MISSOURI.

Extract of a Letter from a very respectable inhabitant of Missouri.

"It is said that an attempt will be made to poll Mr. Adams in this State, which cannot succeed. It is now contended by the friends of Mr. Clay, that he has a large majority, which I doubt. Mr. Calhoun is the first choice of many, and the second choice of an overwhelming majority."

WASHINGTON CITY, AUG. 30.

The Board of Commissioners for deciding on the case of claims arising under the 1st article of the Treaty of Ghent, assembled and organized itself, at its rooms on the Capitol Hill, on Monday last.—The Board is composed, on the part of the United States, of Mr. CHEVES, Commissioner, and Mr. SEAWELL, Arbitrator; on the part of Great Britain, of Mr. JACKSON, Commissioner, and Mr. McTAVISH, Arbitrator.

Mr. JAMES BAKER, the acting Consul General of Great Britain, was chosen Secretary to the Board, and Mr. CHARLES MANLY, of Raleigh, North Carolina, was chosen Clerk.

Mr. HAY, it will be recollected, is the Agent appointed to arrange the claims, &c.

On Tuesday, after transacting all the business which could at this time be acted upon, the Board adjourned to meet again on the 20th day of October next.

We understand that no decision on the average value to be allowed for each slave has been made; and that, of course, the definitive list of claims has not yet been submitted to the Board.—Intelligencer.

From the National Intelligencer, 23d inst.

Several of our papers, on the authority of a French paper, have stated that our Minister in Spain had followed the example of other Ministers there, and remained at Seville, instead of proceeding with the government to Cadiz. This is a mistake. Mr. NELSON had not arrived in Spain at the date of our last accounts; and our government was represented by our Charge d'Affaires, Mr. APPLETON, who promptly followed the government to Cadiz, at which place he was on the 20th of June. In this course he undoubtedly acted in unison with the feelings of the people of the United States.

SAVANNAH, AUGUST 30.

From Havana.—Capt. Moffit, of the Mechanic, arrived yesterday, informs us, that no recent piracies had been heard

of in the Gulf of Mexico, since the capture of the two trunks of the schooner, which were seized, which were sent to the establishment of the independence of the island. Georgian.

The rumour that the Marquis La Fayette intends shortly to revisit this country, has occasioned the suggestion that the government, should they receive information of the fact, would send out a public ship to receive him. The editors of the Boston Patriot are of opinion, that the Independence should be despatched for this grateful purpose.—Nat. Intel.

## MORE HONOR!

A duel was fought in St. Louis, not long since, between Dr. Mitchell, of that place, and Mr. Waddle. Mr. Waddle was killed, and Dr. Mitchell escaped unhurt.—A day or two afterwards, another meeting took place between Wm. F. Rector, Esq., Auditor of the State, and Mr. Crow, in which the latter was killed and the former had his arm broke.

[Illinois Intelligencer,

British Court of Chancery.—In a debate in the House of Commons, June 4th, Mr. M. Angelo Taylor asserted, that "not less than one third of the whole property of the country was confined in the Court of Chancery." By returns made, it appeared that not less than thirty-three millions of money were standing in the name of the Accountant General. Within his own knowledge, there were cases 34 years in the Court, which might have been settled in ten days.

## FAYETTEVILLE PRICES, Sept. 4.

Cotton, 12 to 13; flour, fine, 5; superfine, 5 1/2; wheat, 85 a 90; whiskey, 38 a 40; peach brandy, 50 a 62 1/2; apple do, 45 to 50; corn, 45 to 55; bacon, 8 a 9 1/2; salt, Turke Island, 85 a 90, per 100 bushels; molasses, 45; sugar, muscovado, 9 to 10; coffee, prime, green, 29 to 31; 2d and 3d quality, none; tea, hyson, 1 25; black seed 75; tallow, 8 a 9; beeswax, 30 a 32; rice, 3 to 4 per 100 lbs.; iron, 5 to 5 25, pr. 100 lb; tobacco leaf, 2 75 a 3 50; manufactured, 5 to 20 pr. cwt.

## CHERAW PRICES, Aug. 21.

Cotton, 9 to 12 cts.; Flour, new per barrel, 6 to 7; old 4 to 5 1/2; Corn, bush, 30 to 60 cts. Oats, 35 to 40 cts.; Peas, 65 to 75 cts.; Whiskey, gal. 40 to 45 cts.; Apple Brandy, 40 to 45; Tobacco, 3 to 4; Beeswax, lb. 30 cts.; Tallow, 6 to 7 cts.; Bacon, 9 to 12 cts.; Lard, 7 to 10 cts. Butter, 10 to 18 cts.; Bagging, 32 to 35 cts.; Iron, 5 to 6 dols.; Salt, bush, 1 dol.; Sugar, 7 to 12 dols.; Coffee, lb. 28 to 30 cts.; Twine, lb. 50 cts.; Molasses, 40 to 50.

## CHARLESTON PRICES, Sept. 1.

Cotton, S. Island, 20 to 35, stained do. 12 to 16; Santee, 19 to 20; short staple, 104 to 14; Rice, prime, 3 1/2; inferior to good, 2 1/2 to 3 1/2; Whiskey, (Penn.) 33 to 35 cts.; N. E. Rum, 34 to 35; Apple Brandy, 32 to 33 cts.; Tobacco, Kentucky, Georgia, Fayetteville, &c. 2 to 4; Beeswax, 31 to 32 cents; Tallow, 8 to 9; Beef, Boston Mess, 11; No. 1, 9; prime & No. 2, 6 to 7 1/2; Mackerel, No. 2, 42; No. 3, 34; Bacon, 6 to 9 cts.; Hams, 8 to 9; Lard, 7 to 10; Bagging, Dundee & Inverness, (42 inch) 32 to 35 cts.; Cogniac Brandy, 1 15 to 1 25 per gal.; Holland Gin, 100 to 110 cts. per gallon; Iron, Russia & Sweden, 4 to 4 1/2 100 lbs.; English 3 1/2; Salt, Liverpool coarse, 53 cts. per bushel; Turke Island, 60; Sugar, Havana White, 11 to 13; Brown, 8 1/2 to 9; Muscovado, 7 to 9 1/2; St. Croix (prime) 10; N. Orleans, prime, 9 to 9 1/2; Inferior, 7 to 8; Refined Leaf Sugar, 16 to 20; Coffee, best green, 25; Inferior to good, 22 to 24; Hyson Tea, 95 to 105 cts. per lb.; Rum, Jam. 8 1/2 cts.; West India, 65; Molasses, (W. I.) 26 to 28 cts.; Black Pepper, 20 to 21; Pimento, 28 a 30.

N. Carolina Bank Bills, 5 a 6 per cent. dis.; Georgia do. 5 a 6.



## MARRIED.

In Davidson county, on the 4th inst. by James Low, Esq. Mr. John Givings, to Miss Patary Winden.

Also, in Davidson county, on the 7th inst. by James Low, Esq. Mr. Peter Richard, to Miss Savannah Kopley.

In Buncombe county, on the 2d inst. by the Rev. Mr. Craven, Gen. Philip Britain, to Miss Sophia M. Lewis.

In Iredell county, on Thursday, the 4th inst. by the Rev. Daniel Gould, Mr. Squier Lowry, to Miss Jane Locke, daughter of Mr. James Locke.

In Stokes county, on the 27th ult. Mr. Alfred Marsh, to Miss Cecelia Chase, daughter of Major John Chase, all of that county.

On Thursday evening, the 4th Sept. by John Finley, Esq. Mr. James H. Gordon, of Jones county, Ga. to Miss Caroline M. Gwyn, of Wilkesboro', N. C.



## DIED.

A short time since, in the State of Ohio, whither he had gone on business, the Hon. Ed-

ward Cress, Esq., died, on the 25th July, at the residence of his son, Gen. John Cress, of Salisbury, N. Carolina, in the 33rd year of his age.

He has left an amiable wife, a little daughter, respectable parents, and a large circle of relations and acquaintances, to lament his early death. In his death, we have a full proof that neither wealth, respectability, nor the most rigid regard to the practice of virtue, can shield us from the shafts of death. The writer of the present note was favored with an intimacy with the deceased for a number of years, and he is happy to state, that he believes the world cannot charge him with any thing disreputable.—None could have calculated on a long life of honor and usefulness, with more apparent propriety than he. But in the midst of his bright prospects he was cut down; and has left this consolation to his friends, that he never disgraced them. All who knew him, and all who read this note, are admonished to prepare for their latter end, for they know not when the summons may be put in their hand. COMMUNICATED.

## Look at this, too!

THE subscribers, living on the post road leading from Statesville to Morganton, three miles from, and west of, the Island Ford, on the Catawba River, respectfully inform their friends and foes, that they have established; which is now in operation, an

## OIL MILL.

where 75 cents is paid for seed. Oil sold at one dollar per gallon. Seed may be exchanged for oil, gallon per bushel. Those who have been in the habit of taking seed to market, would perhaps do themselves a favor by taking the oil it contains. The subscribers hesitate not to say it would be a favor to them too.

WM. HUNSEKER,

P. HOKE.

Lincoln County, Sept. 3, 1823. 1w

## Estate of Archibald Frew.

THE subscriber having administered on the estate of Arch'd. Frew, Esq. dec'd. requests all those indebted to the estate, to call and make settlement, these having claims against the estate, are requested to make their claims known within the time required by law, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

WILLIAM DAVIDSON, Adm'r.

Sept. 1, 1823. 3t/3

## Administrator's Sale.

THE personal property of the late Arch'd. Frew, consisting of Store Goods, Household and Kitchen Furniture, three Negroes, some Horses, Cattle, Hogs, Corn, Farming Utensils, and a number of other articles, will be offered for sale, in Charlotte, on Wednesday, the first day of October next, and will continue from day to day until all the property is sold, both in town and in the country, at the late dwelling house of the deceased.

Due attention, and the customary credit, will be given by the ADMINISTRATOR.

Sept. 1, 1823. 3t/3

## Plantation for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale, a valuable Plantation, in the neighborhood of Beatie's Ford. A considerable portion of the land is first rate Catawba bottom. On this plantation there are extensive improvements. The price will be low, and the terms of payment made easy. Apply to the subscriber, at Beatie's Ford, for further information.

ALFRED M. BURTON.

August 11, 1823. 2t/2

## Stray Horse.

BROKE loose from the subscriber, on the 4th inst. on the main road from Rockford to Huntsville, Surry county, six miles from Rockford, a small bay Horse, with mane, tail, switch tail, and one of his hind shoes off; he was taken sick at the place from whence he escaped, and by rolling on the ground, the skin was rubbed off in a number of places, more particularly on his hips. A reasonable reward will be given to any person who will deliver him to William Zacker, of Surry county, or Peter Clingman, of Huntsville, Surry county, or give information so that I get him again.

HENRY ALLEMONG.

Salisbury, Sept. 15, 1823. 7t

## Bank Stock, on Credit.

FIFTY-SIX Shares Cape Fear Bank Stock, belonging to the estate of Daniel Cress, sen'r. deceased, will be sold, at Public Sale, on a credit of six months, on Tuesday, the 7th of October next. Bonds, with two approved securities, will be required.

JOSHUA GAY, Esq.

EDWARD CRESS, Esq.

Salisbury, Sept. 1st, 1823. 6t/4

\* The Raleigh Star, Raleigh Register, and Fayetteville Observer, will publish the above advertisement till day of sale, and forward their accounts to this office for payment.

## Selling unusually Low.

THE subscriber is now receiving a large assortment of DRY GOODS, HARD-WARE, CUTLERY, DOMESTICKS, &c. from New-York and Philadelphia, selected by himself with care, and bought on the best terms. Being anxious to secure a continuance of his present respectable custom, he has come to a determination to offer his extensive stock of Goods in Salisbury, at prices which, in his opinion, will be found as low as the price of those who advertise "selling off at cost." His customers and the public generally, are invited to call, examine, and judge for themselves.

JOHN MURPHY.

Rowan County, N. C. Aug. 1823. '66

## New Fashions.

THE subscriber having very lately received from his correspondent in Philadelphia the latest fashions from the celebrated shop of Robt & Wm. Brenner, of that city, is now ready to do all kinds of work belonging to the Tailoring business. He pledges himself, that all those who may favor him with their custom, shall have their work done in the best style of the fashions of the day, and on reasonable terms. Travellers, and others, who wish garments made on short notice, can be accommodated with a whole suit, on a notice of two days. Orders from a distance punctually attended to.

THOMAS V. CANON.

Salisbury, Aug. 11, 1823. '66

Apply to the Editor of the Carolinian, for the purpose of inserting advertisements.

Advertisements are inserted at the rate of \$1 per line for the first week, and 50 cents for each subsequent week.

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THE PRINTER'S PRAYER.  
Oh, thou omnipotent of earth and heaven!  
Who dost the howling tempest ride,  
Thy will the holy rule hast given;—  
Be thou the printer's friendly guide.

When ere thy arrow dash around,  
He sees in every letter bright,  
The work of thy eternal hands;  
Great sovereign of ethereal light.

With heaven's effulgent type, serene  
The homelike rainbow's cheering ray,  
Imprints upon his soul the scene  
That opens in celestial day.

And when his earthly mouldering form  
Is left in death's close icy clasp;  
Oh! save his spirit from the storm  
That hurls the vicious from thy face.

And oh! when thy last trump shall sound,  
And bid the slumbering dust arise;  
May he be in the column found,  
That forms the pages of the skies. A. S.

From Poems by Moore, just published.  
LOVE AND HYMEN.

Love had a fever—ne'er could close  
His little eyes, till day was breaking;  
And whimsical enough, he'd known,  
The things that he raved about while waking.

To let him pine so, were a sin—  
One to whom all the world's a debtor;  
So Doctor Hymen was call'd in,  
And Love that night slept rather better.

Next day the case gave further hope, yet,  
Though still some ugly fever, latent:  
Dose, as before—a gentle opiate,  
For which old Hymen has a patent.

After a month of daily call,  
So fast the dose went on restoring,  
That Love, who first ne'er slept at all,  
Now took, the rogue, to downright snoring!

FRIENDSHIP.

How hard is it to find a friend,  
On whom we always may depend;  
Sometimes we think this treasure got,  
Till trial proves we have it not.

Many, to serve their selfish ends,  
Warmly declare they are your friends;  
But soon his serving self is o'er,  
Behold! they are your friends no more.

Others will act a part more base;  
Always be friendly to your face;  
You turn your back—then they your name  
Oppose to obloquy and shame.

Apparent friendship others show,  
That you may confidence bestow;  
Your secret thus they oft obtain,  
And use to injure your good name.

Those who of others tell you much,  
My counsel is—beware of such;  
They bring your neighbor's facts to view,  
And absent speak the same of you.

A faithful friend I highly prize,  
But more pretence I do despise.  
When'er disposed a friend to trust,  
Be always sure to prove him first.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FROM THE HARTFORD INQUIRER.

A friend has sent to us an old manuscript vol-  
ume, from which we copy the following.  
Advice to a young Physician.

Take the strongest, healthiest, hard-  
working man you can find; persuade  
him, when he is half drunk, that he is  
very ill, for he will not believe you  
when he is sober, though pronounced  
in the largest tie-wig, and with all the  
usual solemnity of the doctor.

If you can once work upon his im-  
agination so as to make him fancy him-  
self a little ill, you must improve it;  
tell him he has got a dangerous fever,  
which is very much about, and of which  
many people die; that it is best to take  
it in time, and you would advise him  
to bleed directly; and, because it is  
customary to give a vomit in the be-  
ginning of a fever, give one the same  
night.

Order him to keep his bed, and  
drink salt of wormwood draughts ev-  
ery six hours; and to take no other  
nourishment than barley gruel.

He will have a bad night through  
excitement and a loss of good blood; as  
well as for the want of his full meals  
and pot of port, he will be downright  
faint.

The next day, when the doctor  
comes, he finds a low pulse, and the  
patient faint; a sufficient indication to  
pronounce it a nervous fever. A large  
blister is applied to the neck, and bo-  
luses every four or six hours, with no  
other food than barley gruel, and now  
and then a little chicken water.

The stimulus from the blister will  
give him the stranguary, for which a  
cooling emulsion must be prescribed.

He will rest but little, what with the  
pain of the blister and stranguary, and  
the discharge of the serum.

Next day, from the frequent repeti-  
tion of the medicines, and no food, for  
which he will now have no appetite,

and being confined wholly to his bed,  
he will become costive, for which a  
clyster is necessary, which will ren-  
der him still sicker; two more blisters  
may then be applied to his arms; his  
medicines to be continued with the  
same frequency, but more cordial.

The increase of pain, want of sleep,  
and his own apprehensions of danger,  
will render him convulsed, and per-  
haps delirious.

More blisters are applied to the  
soles of his legs, which still increas-  
ing the pain, renders him downright  
delirious, and a real symptomatic fever  
is occasioned by the mere force of the  
stimulus from the caustic salts of the  
cantharides, contained in five blisters.

There is nothing more now to be  
done, than to apply plasters to the feet,  
and, last of all, a blister to his head;  
and, if he dies after all this, which is  
fifty to one if he does not, he has had  
every thing done for him which could  
be done; with which his friends rest  
satisfied, moun as usual, all is over  
and well, and no body blamed.

FROM THE NASHVILLE GAZETTE.

DODGING SCHOOL.

The undersigned will, on the first  
day of September, open a Dodging  
School, at that highly convenient situ-  
ation where the lines of South Carolina,  
North Carolina, and Georgia intersect,  
for the purpose of teaching the newly  
discovered Art of Dodging, in its var-  
ious attitudes, evolutions, contortions  
and twistifications.

The above science will be taught  
under the following heads:

- 1 Long Dodging,
- 2 Short Dodging,
- 3 Quick Dodging,
- 4 Quinical Dodging,
- 5 Demiquizical Dodging, and
- 6 Demisiquizical Dodging.

In going through the various evolu-  
tions belonging to the above branches  
of the Science, the Student will acquire  
and perform all the attitudes, postures,  
maneuvers and feats, of the ape, ba-  
boon, monkey, or diving duck; with a  
quickness surpassing thought or com-  
prehension.

A thorough knowledge of the above  
science will be eminently serviceable  
to all who come in contact with duel-  
lists, pugilists, or Benjamites, who  
throw stones; as it will not only en-  
able the possessor of the art to present  
the head, feet or front to an enemy,  
in the least vulnerable shape, but will  
give him the power to contract the  
whole or any part of his body or its  
members to such a diminutive size as  
will preclude the probability of being  
hit by a bullet, fist, cudgel or stone.

A knowledge of the demisiquizical  
dodge will enable a person to dodge  
a bullet after it is discharged from a  
pistol, and before it reaches its intend-  
ed object.

The above situation is selected to  
open the school, for the purpose of  
teaching the students all the facilities  
of dodging into either of the three  
States, when blackguard constables or  
ruffian justices of the peace, are dis-  
posed to disturb gentlemen's amuse-  
ment. The undersigned will take two  
hundred students, doctors, lawyers, a  
few colonels and members of Congress;  
but no plebeian fellow, who wears hunt-  
ing shirts or mockasins, will be admit-  
ted.

TIMOTHY DODGEWELL.

N. B. The newspapers throughout  
the United States are requested to give  
this one insertion, and transmit their  
accounts to the above school, and they  
will be paid out of Allen Twitty's  
Bank Notes.

RICH WIDOWS.

Dr. Franklin used to say that rich  
widows were the only species of second  
hand goods that sold at prime cost.—  
It may, however, be subject matter for  
argument, whether it is the widow or  
the estate that sells so readily—a gen-  
tleman once left his family, and went  
abroad in quest of a wife, and though  
poor, being a fine looking person, he  
soon found one; a widow with one eye,  
no teeth, and a head of hair as red as  
a fox—the marriage being solemnized  
and the lady brought home, the broth-  
ers of the bridegroom came to congrat-  
ulate the parties, and when an opportu-  
nity offered, took the gentleman aside,  
and asked him how he came to choose  
for a bride one so intolerably ugly.—  
He put his hand in his bosom and pul-  
led out an elegant miniature of his wife,  
all set round with diamonds, asked  
them what they thought of it. What?  
why the likeness is exact, as ugly as  
the devil—but la! what a splendid  
frame! You have it, said he—

Let others for the picture feel a flame,  
I, my good brothers, married for the frame.

THE BIBLE.

Were the Bible but considered im-  
partially and attentively, in its most  
advantageous lights; as it contains all  
the wisdom revelation of God's will  
now extant; as it is the basis of our  
national religion, and gives a vigor  
and spirit to all our social laws; as it  
is the most ancient, and consequently,  
curious collection of historical inci-  
dents, moral precepts and political in-  
stitutions; as the style of it is in some  
places nobly sublime and poetical, and  
in others sweetly natural, plain, and  
unaffected: in a word, as the being  
well acquainted with it is highly requi-  
site, in order to make men useful and  
ornamental in this life, to say nothing  
of their happiness in the next,—it is to  
be hoped, that a cool reflection or two  
of this sort, might induce the more in-  
genious and rational among them, to  
let the Bible take its turn, in their ri-  
per years, among those volumes which  
pass through their hands, either for  
amusement or instruction. And should  
such an entertainment once become  
fashionable, of what mighty service  
would it be to the interests of religion,  
and consequently the happiness of man-  
kind.

CROXALL.

STORY TELLING.

A traveller having put up at a coun-  
try tavern, where a number of neigh-  
boring farmers had collected, and hear-  
ing them tell several 'tough stories'  
about their cattle, sheep, &c. he be-  
gged leave to offer a short story. A  
neighbor of his having a sickly sheep,  
turned him out to pasture with perfect  
indifference; brought him in at the  
fall, fed him attentively for a while—  
"and how much tallow do you think  
the sheep had?" Ten pounds, says  
one; fourteen, says another; twenty,  
says a third; till they all became im-  
patient to know the weight of tallow in  
the extraordinary sheep—when one  
asked 'how much tallow did he have?'  
"I don't know," (replied the stranger)  
but I guess not much!"

THE GAMBLER.

Who is it that trims up the wings of  
riches, and keeps it always prepared  
for flight? The Gambler. Who is it  
takes the bread out of the mouths of  
innocent wives and helpless children?  
The Gambler. Who is it treads per-  
petually on the edge of a precipice,  
with his eyes shut, from which, if he  
falls, he is lost for ever? The Gam-  
bler. Who is it takes jealousy, and  
envy, and mortification, and chagrin,  
anxiety, distrust and vice to his bosom  
by day and night? The Gambler.

Who is it that is rich one day and poor  
the next? The Gambler. Who is it  
that always dies poor? The Gam-  
bler. His life is a scene of perpetual  
danger, and doubt, and pain. His  
death a scene of horror. His memory  
is cursed, and it perishes for ever.  
Woe to the Gambler.

"L'HOMME SANS ARGENT."

A man without money is a body  
without a soul—a walking death—a  
spectre that frightens every one. His  
countenance is sorrowful, and his con-  
versation languishing and tedious. If  
he calls upon an acquaintance he never  
finds him at home, and if he opens his  
mouth to speak, he is interrupted ev-  
ery moment, so that he may not have a  
chance to finish his discourse, which,  
it is feared, will end with his asking  
for money. He is avoided like a per-  
son infected with disease, and is re-  
garded as an incumbrance to the earth.  
Want wakes him up in the morning,  
and misery accompanies him to his bed  
at night. The ladies discover that he  
is an awkward booby—landlords be-  
lieve that he lives upon air, and if he  
wants any thing of a tradesman, he is  
asked for cash before delivery.

RUM.

Has conquered more than ever Al-  
exander or Bonaparte subdued, and  
will continue to carry on his conquests  
as long as vice and folly exist in the  
world. The divines may preach, mor-  
alists reason, the physicians warn, the  
wife and children plead with tears in  
their eyes, the parent remonstrate, and  
the grave yawn, but all will not do;  
the fool will still be a fool!

Forks were utterly unknown to the  
Romans; nor were they used in Eu-  
rope, till Henry IV of France, in the  
16th century, discovered that for cer-  
tain purposes, they were quite as con-  
venient as fingers. The first fork used  
in Christendom, a great steel thing,  
one prong of which would make ten  
forks in these degenerate days, is now,  
or was lately, in the castle of Pau.

State of North-Carolina,  
IREDELL COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May  
Session, 1823. James Torrence vs. Charles  
D. Conner. Original attachment, levied in the  
hands of Alfred D. Kerr, and he summoned as  
guarantee; also, on one negro boy. It appear-  
ing to the satisfaction of the Court that the de-  
fendant in this cause resides out of this State, it  
is therefore ordered, that publication be made in  
the Western Carolinian for three months suc-  
cessively, that unless the defendant appear before  
this Court on the first day of the next term to  
be held for the county aforesaid, at Statesville, on  
the third Monday in August next, and replevy  
the property levied on, and plead to the said  
cause, the plaintiff will be heard ex parte, and  
judgment rendered against said defendant pro  
confesso.

Test, R. SIMONTON, Ck.  
Price adv. \$4. 3mt71

State of North-Carolina,  
IREDELL COUNTY.

SUPERIOR Court of Law, Spring Term, 1823.  
Catharine Cowan vs. Thomas Cowan; Peti-  
tion for divorce. In this case it is ordered by  
the Court, that publication be made for three  
months in the Star, and Western Carolinian, that  
the defendant appear at the next court to be  
held for the county of Iredell, at the Court House  
in Statesville on the 5th Monday after the 4th  
Monday in September next, and plead, answer;  
or demur, otherwise judgment will be had pro  
confesso, and the cause heard ex parte.

Witness, R. WORKE, Ck.  
Price adv. \$4. 3mt71

State of North-Carolina,  
IREDELL COUNTY.

COURT of Equity, Spring Term, 1823.....  
William Sloan vs. Samuel Carson, David  
Carson, Andrew Carson, William Carson, Ele-  
azer Carson, Mary Carson, James Scott and his  
wife Martha, Jacob Weatherly and his wife Mar-  
garet: Original bill for the conveyance of land.  
It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that  
the above defendants live beyond the limits of  
the State, it is therefore ordered, by the Court,  
that publication be made in the Western Caro-  
linian, for three months successively, that unless  
the defendants appear at our next court to be  
held for the county of Iredell, at the Court-  
House in Statesville, on the 5th Monday after  
the fourth Monday in September next, then and  
there to plead answer or demur, otherwise judg-  
ment will be taken pro confesso, as to them and  
the case heard ex parte.

JOHN N. HART, C. M. C. E.  
Paid \$4 3mt76

State of North-Carolina,  
BUNCOMBE COUNTY.

COUNTY Court, July Term, 1823.....Jas. M.  
Alexander vs. John B. Craige; original at-  
tachment, levied on land. Geo. Swain vs. John  
B. Craige; original attachment, levied on land.  
Swain & Gray vs. John B. Craige; original at-  
tachment levied on land. It appearing to the  
satisfaction of the Court that the defendant in  
these cases lives without the limits of this State,  
so that the ordinary process of the Court cannot  
be served on him: it is therefore ordered, that  
publication be made in the Western Carolinian  
six weeks successively, for the defendant to ap-  
pear at a County Court to be held for Buncombe  
County at the Court House in Asheville, on the  
second Monday after the fourth Monday in Sep-  
tember next, then and there to replevy and  
plead, answer or demur to the plaintiff's de-  
mands, otherwise judgment final will be render-  
ed agreeably to the several complaints filed.

Test, JOHN MILLER, Ck.  
6171

State of North-Carolina,  
WILKES COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Au-  
gust Session, 1823; William Bailey vs. Bailly  
Johnson: Original attachment, summoned Wal-  
ter R. Lenoir and Samuel F. Patterson, guaran-  
tees. It appearing to the satisfaction of the  
Court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of  
this State, it is therefore ordered, that publica-  
tion be made for six weeks successively, in the  
Western Carolinian, printed in Salisbury, that  
the defendant appear at our next court of pleas  
and quarter sessions to be held for the county of  
Wilkes, at the court-house in Wilkesboro', on  
the first Monday in November next, then and  
there to plead, or judgment will be taken accord-  
ing to the plaintiff's demand.

Test, ROBT. MARTIN, Ck.  
Paid \$2. 6175

Sign and House Painting.

JAMES AMES has the pleasure of informing  
the citizens of Salisbury, and the surround-  
ing country, that he has located himself in the  
village, and that his utmost endeavors shall ever  
be to accommodate those who call upon him.—  
He first became acquainted with his profession  
in the City of New-York; and the knowledge of  
his business which he received while there, con-  
nected with his experience in this country, will  
enable him to execute his business in the most  
neat and fashionable style.

Salisbury, Aug. 18, 1823. '67

House for Sale.

I WILL sell my House and Lot in Sa-  
lisbury, on accommodating terms.  
Apply to T. L. Cowan, Esq. or to myself, in Ra-  
leigh. There is a good office belonging to the  
lot, convenient for a Lawyer or Physician.

JOHN BECKWITH.  
Salisbury, March 8, 1823.—'44f

Money Wanting.

FROM all persons indebted to the subscriber,  
as Guardian of A. J. Worke, on or before  
the first day of November next; otherwise they  
will find their notes in the hands of public offi-  
cers for collection, without favor or affection to  
any person, as the money must come.

ALEX. TORRENCE.  
Iredell County, Aug. 1823. 6174

Taken up and Committed

TO the jail of Rowan county, on the 19th  
inst. a negro boy, who says his name is  
George; says his master's name is James Dock-  
ins, living in Newbury District, S. C.; says he  
was bought in Middlesex, Virginia, two years  
since, by John Duckins, negro trader; says he  
was hired by his master, James Dockins, to Mr.  
Johnson, of Fairfield District, S. C. from whom  
he ran away. The owner is desired to prove  
property, and take the negro away, or he will  
be disposed of according to act of Assembly.

SAMUEL JONES, Ss'f.  
Salisbury, Aug. 23, 1823. 4271

Writes Vendition Exponas.

For sale at this Office.

BRIGADE ORDERS.

HEADQUARTERS,  
Statesville, Aug. 1823.

WASHINGTON BYERS, Esq. having been

appointed Aid to the Brigadier General  
of the 7th brigade of North-Carolina Militia,  
with the rank of Major, will be obeyed and re-  
spected accordingly.

Andrew N. Allison, Esq. having been appointed  
side Quarter Master of the 7th brigade, with  
the rank of Captain, will be obeyed and re-  
spected accordingly.

GEO. LEE HAYSON,  
Brigadier General, 7th Brigade  
North-Carolina Militia.

The Colonel commanding the First Rowan  
Regiment, will cause the troops under his com-  
mand to be paraded for review and inspection,  
on some suitable field at or near Salisbury, by  
12 o'clock, M. on the 2d day of October next.

By act of Assembly, all the militia in Rowan  
county north of the Yadkin river, are attached  
to the First Regiment; the Colonel will there-  
fore cause Capt. Willis's company of militia to  
be organized with his regiment on the day of  
Review.

None but the 1st Rowan Regiment in the 7th  
brigade, will be reviewed this season; but the  
General expects returns from all the regiments,  
on or before the 25th of October next.  
By order of the Brigadier General.  
WASHINGTON BYERS,  
1308p. Aid-de-Camp.

By the Governor of North-Carolina.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS by an act of the last General  
Assembly of North-Carolina, entitled "an  
act to provide for the sale of the Lands lately ac-  
quired by Treaty from the Cherokee Indians,  
which have been surveyed and remain unsold,"  
the Governor is authorized and required to cause  
the said Lands to be offered for sale. Now,  
therefore, I, GABRIEL HOLMES, Governor of the  
State aforesaid, do hereby declare and make  
known, that a Public Sale of the above-men-  
tioned Lands, agreeably to the said act, shall com-  
mence at Waynesville in the county of Haywood,  
on Monday the 22d of September next, under  
the superintendence of a Commissioner ap-  
pointed for that purpose, who is authorized by my  
letter of instructions, to adjourn the sale to any  
other more convenient place, if such adjourn-  
ment should be considered advisable. One  
eighth part of the purchase money will be re-  
quired of the purchaser at the time of the sale,  
and bond and security for the payment of the  
balance, in the following instalments, viz: one-  
eighth part at the expiration of one year, one-  
fourth at the expiration of two years, one-fourth  
at the expiration of three years, and the remain-  
ing fourth at the end of four years. The sale  
to continue one week, and no longer.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal  
of the State, at Raleigh, the 12th day  
of August, A. D. 1823.

GABRIEL HOLMES.

By the Governor,  
L. B. HARRIS, P. Sec'y. 4271

Plantations for Sale.

THE subscriber will sell, at public sale, on  
the 17th September inst., the Plantation  
whereon he now lives, 10 miles north west of  
Salisbury, in the Forks of the Yadkin, contain-  
ing 270 acres, a part of which is bottom land.  
The situation of this place is beautiful and healthy;  
the upland is level, and produces well;  
there is a commodious dwelling-house, and other  
necessary houses; a good orchard, and a grist-  
mill, attached to the place.

He will sell, also, his lower plantation, adjoin-  
ing Clinton, 7 miles from Salisbury, containing  
476 acres, lying between the North and South  
Rivers. This land is not inferior to any in this  
country, as a great part of it is first rate bottom,  
both on North and South Rivers. The situation  
of this place is healthy; there is a good dwelling,  
and other necessary houses; also, a good chance  
of meadow land, and a good orchard. Those  
persons wishing to purchase, will do well to  
view the land previous to the day of sale. The  
terms will be accommodating.

B. D. HADEN.  
Sept. 1st, 1823. 3271

Yadkin Navigation Company.

A general meeting of the Stockholders of this  
Company, will be held at the house of Wil-  
liam H. Slaughter, in the Town of Salisbury, on  
the 9th and 10th days of October next, being on  
Thursday and Friday of New Year Superior Court.

A. D. MURPHY, President.  
August 30, 1823. 5174

Caution.

THE public are cautioned against trusting or  
employing a journeyman Tailor by the  
name of John Wilkerson. He worked for the  
subscriber, some time past, and spoiled a num-  
ber of garments in attempting to make them up,  
and eloped without paying his board. Said Wil-  
kerson is a habitual tippler.

WM. DICKSON.  
Salisbury, Sept. 1, 1823. 3271

Ten Cents Reward.

SAMUEL J. MILLER, an apprentice to me  
at the tailoring business, left my service on  
or about the 1st instant, without my consent, and  
is supposed to have gone to Buncombe or Hay-  
wood counties. He is about five feet eight or  
nine inches high, of fair complexion, and about  
twenty years of age. All persons are forbidden  
to harbor, trust or employ him, on pain of a pro-  
secution.

G. DICKERSON.  
Rutherfordton, 25th Aug. 1823. 3172p

Cotton Saw Gins.

THE subscriber has now on hand, for sale, at  
his shop in Salisbury, on Main Street, Cotton  
Saw Gins, of his own make, which he will  
warrant to be as well made as any in the State.  
He will constantly keep gins for sale; and will  
do all kinds of repairing, on short notice, and  
reasonable terms.

SAMUEL FRALEY.  
Salisbury, Aug. 18, 1823. 67

Notice to Debtors.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, by  
note or otherwise, are requested to call on  
Samuel Reeves, in Salisbury, on or before the  
1st day of October next, and settle, otherwise  
they may call on an officer to settle them.

HENRY SMITH.  
Sept. 8, 1823. 3272

Military Executions.

FOR sergeants of militia, of an approved rank,  
are kept for sale at the Cavalry Office.